## THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

lusion to it in his annual message to Congress. A year later the British Government having notlified the United States that it had nothing to arbitrate with Venezuela, a special message, sharp in its tone with regard to Great Britain, was sent by Cleveland to Congress, leading that body to appropriate funds (\$100,000) for a Commission to investigate "the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana." in November, 1896, before the Commission. In November, 1896, before the Commission had reported, Great Britain yielded to the demand of the United States for arbitration. Eventually, in February, 1897, an agreement was reached and a treaty of arbitration duly signed. The arbitration tribunal made its award with the arbitration tribunal made its award and had for once the people of Venezuela united behind him. There had been also as a decision of the control of th

in Venezuela itself. He posed as the greatest of patriots and as being a second Bolivar. Bolivar had driven out builders for two battleships and four REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page one.)

(Continued from page one.)

And in December. 1894. President Cleveland recognized the widespread public interest in the dispute by an allusion to it in his annual message to Congress. A year later the British for Spaniards, and Castro would give the Spaniards. Bolivar. Bolivar had driven out the Spaniards, and Castro would give the Spaniards, and Castro would give the Spaniards, and Castro would give the Spaniards. He offered to pay half down, but the prudent Germans demanded all cash in advance, as they feared that the conditions in Venezuela were such that he would not be able to fulfil his contract. This disposition to spend money in Germany and also to give the Germans the inside track in Venezuela is producing an effect in Congress. A year later the British gation.

on Oct. 3, 1899, drawing a line between the claims of the two neighbors, of whom Venezuela was apparently the less satisfied.

For this powerful intervention in favor of Venezuelan integrity and which might have involved us in a war with Great Britain, Castro never showed the slightest gratitude, and treated American interests and American representatives even worse than the treated American interests and American representatives even worse than soon as the French heard of it he received information that his presence was not desired; in fact, he would not the made since the boundary lines the permitted to land unless his physical



LAKE DWELLERS, MARICAIBO, VENEZUELA.

were adjusted with the neighboring Nations, Venezuela has the immense extent of 533,943 square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the area of the United States outside of Alaska. In this there is a population of 2,317,627, with a fair-by rapid increase, owing to the high birth rate, tho the average length of life is comparatively short. There are only about 50,000 foreigners, mostly spiniards, as the country. Among the condition of the control of the population can define the control of the population can read and myrite. At one time Caracas had a high reputation for education, and there is a civilized in the control of the population can read and write. At one time Caracas had a high reputation for education, and that is now nominally free and compulsory, and possibly 25 per cent of the population can read and write. At one time Caracas had a high reputation for education, and Humboldt commented upon this claim to the Castro men. Castro in his safe retreat the control of the control of the control of the population can read and write. At one time Caracas, with an observatory and a National library. There is a university at Caracas, with an observatory and a National library. The state religion is Roman Catholle in the control of the form of the form and a not of the form are of pure Indian of the control of the control of the population can read and write. At one time Caracas, with an observatory and a National library of the state religion is Roman Catholle in other control of the form of the control of the form of the control of the form of the control of the control of the control of the population can read and write. At one time can be control of the control of the control of the population can read and write. At one time can be control of the control of the control of the population can read and write. At one time can be control of t were adjusted with the neighboring | condition was such that it would be an

Venezuela is topographically divided into three great districts: agricultural and mountainou region of the north and northwest. The district between this region

and the Orinoco.

3. The Guiana highlands of the south-It is estimated that only about one third of the country is susceptible to cultivation, and of this only about one-third is tilled. Coffee is the main article, and an excellent quality is pro-duced. Cacao is a highly important product, especially for the Dutch market, and it grows abundantly on the warm, moist lands near the coast. Sugar cane is extensively grown, but the prod-uct is mostly consumed at home in the shape of distilled spirits. Little cotton is grown, and the former extensive culture of indigo is replaced by coffee. Tobacco does well in the lowlands, but the grade is inferior. From the forests are obtained copaibs, vanilla and caout-chouc. Cattle raising was formerly quite important, the extensive llanos being natural and rich pasture grounds, but these became the natural prey of the revolutionists, and the number has been greatly dimished. If the country could have peace cattle, horses, goats, sheep and mules would become

All the agricultural methods are ex ceedingly crude and wasteful of labor. and there are only a limited number of manufactories, mostly in the hands of foreigners. The mineral resources are supposed to be of great value, but the constant disturbances prevent their de-

Gold mines of great richness are known to exist, and also of copper, salt, fron and silver. A little inferior coal is found in the country. One of the rich natural resources of the country is asphalt, which has excited the atten-tion of foreign capitalists, and the de-velopment of which has brought about some of the disputes with foreigners. It is supposed that there is much wealth in the pearl, sponge and tortoise shell fisheries, but these have been only im-perfectly developed, tho the annual output of pearls is about \$100,000.

## Castro's Personality.

middle age, and lived for the first half of his life an ignorant mountaineer in the back countries of Venezuela. He has a large amount of Indian blood in his veins, and was up until manhood densely ignorant of anything outside of cattle growing, hunting and other occupations of the people of his rugged mountain district. He cared nothing for learning scorned the refinements of having to go to Europe for a surgical learning, scorned the refinements civilization, and was distinguished by elected a Senator from the State of El a fortune variously estimated at from Gachira in 1898, and disgusted the \$36,000,000 to \$56,000,000 which he has Caracas people by his refusal to adopt squeezed out of Venezuela. He is not endeared blanches, especially shows He his boldness, cruelty and fierce energy civilized costumes, especially shoes. He endeared himself to the people of his mountains by going unshod about the streets and attending the legislative sesembittered, took an early opportunity to get into a revolution, and soon had the satisfaction of leading his barefoot followers in triumph into the Venezue-lan metropolis. Since that time he has kept the world talking about him pret-ty constantly, and nowhere has he been the subject of as much conversation as

give a short history of the steam or machine gun made by Ross Winans, of Baltimore, Md., in the Summer of 1861, and shipped to the C. S. A. via Harper's Ferry, but which was captured by B. F. Butler? There was a cut of the gun in the Scientific American at the time. Lately there was an account of a wonderful centrifugal gun in a Portland (Me.) paper. I think its inventor has dug up an old and exploded idea.—A. M. Elmes, Concord Junction, Mr. Ross Winans, who was a noted mechanic, engineer and locomotive builder, invented a steam gun which he thought was going to end the war quickly by mowing down the Yankee soldiers faster than they could be brought up. The gun was found near

> National Tribune. The 180th Obio. Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 180th Ohlo, led

the Relay House, and captured by Gen Butler's men shortly after they landed at Annapolis. Many pictures were made of it in the illustrated and scientific papers. It did not amount to any-thing, and was soon forgotten.—Editor

by Col. Willard Warner, and what be-came of him after the war?—L. M. Stamp, Salem, Ore. The 180th Ohio was organized at Camp Chase in September and Octo-ber, 1864, for one year, and was mus-tered out July 12, 1865. It was com-manded all thru its service by Col. Wil-lard Warner, belonged to Ruger's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and lost six killed and 85 from disease, etc. Col. Warner at the close of the war was in the Freedman's Bureau, and had com-

In this he has been far more successful than many of his predecessors, who were caught with the goods on and promptly executed.

Still, a great many of the South American Presidents have been as successful as he in sending their pillage to Europe for safekeeping, and then escaping there to live a respectable old age upon the profits of the successful



VENEZUELAN RAILWAY STATION.

There has not been a more interest-ing character on the front of the world's hibits his barbaric instincts. The money stage for many years than Cypriano he squeezed out of the people of Vene Castro. He is now somewhat past the zuela has been thrown open-handed for middle age, and lived for the first half It becomes more apparent that his talk of having to go to Europe for a surgical operation was a pretext, as he has been in no haste to secure a medical exami-nation. It is generally believed that he squeezed out of Venezuela. He is not content with this, but is trying to be-guile the German and Belgian bankers endeared himself to the people of his mountains by going unshod about the finto taking a fresh issue of bonds, which they are naturally chary of doing and the social functions barefooted, with the rest of his costume as acanty and common as decency would permit. The Caracas parts of the control of the con he will see are German diplomats, but the German Government seems to un-derstand that he is at the end of his

robbery of the Government, Probably Castro has ample funds in the French, English and German banks to enable him to live in the best style with the other "Kings in exile," who form so large and important a part of the population of Paris.

Since his arrival in Europe Castro has been living in a luxury which expended in the propulation of the population of the propulation of Paris.

Since his arrival in Europe Castro has been living in a luxury which expended to the Tenth Corps.

—Editor National Tribune.

The 7th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Would be glad to have a sketch of the 7th N. Y .-B. Baruch, 896 St. Johns Place, Brook-

The 7th N. Y. was organized at Hart Island, New York Harbor, from August, 1863, to October, 1864, for three years, and mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. It was

The Right to Vote. Editor National Tribune: Has a citi-

zen of the United States the right to vote for President of the United States outside of his voting precinct?—E. P. Carlton, 2d Iowa Cav., Mincy, Mo.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE derstand that he is at the end of his rope, and is not bestowing much attention upon him.

Last Sunday's news was to the effect that Castro had not given up hope, but St., Kansas City, Mo. CABINET CHANGES (Continued from page one.)

builders for two battleships and four fast cruisers. He offered to pay half down, but the prudent Germans demanded all cash in advance, as they feared that the conditions in Venezuela were such that he would not be able to fulfil his contract. This disposition to spend money in Germany and also do give the Germans the inside track in Venezuela is producing an effect in the foundation; in that country. The German newspapers are beginning to say that the news against Castro, for their own selfish purposes, and that he is not nearly so bad a man as they represent. The so-called revolution is merely a succession of street rows, such as may happen even in Berlin. Castro will probably be able to reassert himself, reorganize his army and navy and place his government upon a stable foundation, which will be much to the advantage of Germany. The papers appeal to the people and press to stop ridiculing Castro, and look upon him as a friend to Germany. In the meanwhile Castro has entered the hospital and been put on strict regime strongly contrasting with his 15-course dinner and six bottles of rich wine.

That Steam Gun.

That Steam Gun.

That Steam Gun.

The Legislatures in most of the 46 of rich wine.

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The Legislatures in most of the 46 of rich wine.

The Legislatures in most of the 80 of rich wine will be meeting now in a few days, but, except for Ohio and Pennaylvania, there is little excitement over the election of Senators. The country is watching to see if the Republican Legislature of Oregon elects a Demogration grows and and the seat of Senator Fulton, Representative James Francis Burke, a young man 10 pean of the most of the Money of Representative James Francis Burke, a young man 12 pean of the most of the sea of the new to gettin

take the seat of Senator Fulton, Re-

The 37th Mass. Editor National Tribune; I would like to see a brief history of the 37th Mass, in The National Tribune.—Albert H. Kellogg, 295 McDonough street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 37th Mass., one of the 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Pitts-field from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1862, and mustered out June 21, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Oliver Edwards, Rufus P. Lincoln and Mason W. Tyler Rufus P. Lincoln and Mason W. Tyler in succession. The 37th took part in several battles, displaying great steadiness, but with slight loss, until Grant's campaign of 1864. It was in the thickest of the Wilderness fight, its casualties amounting to 30 killed, 101 wounded and six missing, the latter being undoubtedly killed. Its loss at Spotsylvania was equally large. At the battle of the Opequon it lost 12 killed and 79 wounded out of 296 men present in of the Opequon it lost 12 killed and 79 wounded out of 296 men present in that action, but it added greatly to its prestige by capturing a stand of colors from Stonewall Jackson's old regiment. At Sailor's Creek the 37th, commanded by Capt. Hopkins, was engaged in some of the closest hand-to-hand fighting of the war. The regiment enjoyed the honor of being the first to enter Petersburg, and of having the surrender of the city made to their Colonel, Oliver Edwards, who was then in command of the Sixth Corps skirmish line. It belonged to Getty's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 169 killed and 92 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 588, and 12 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania.

Editor National Tribune; Did Jeffer-

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of Battery E, 1st R. I. L. A.—D. H. Macomber, Shelter Island,

Battery E. 1st R. I. L. A., was or-ganized at Providence Sept. 23, 1861, and after serving out a second enlistand after serving out a second enlist-ment was mustered out, with Batteries A, B, D, F and G, at different dates from June 12 to July 17, 1865. Battery E was commanded by Capt. George E. Randolph, who resigned Jan. 5, 1864, succeeded by Capt. Wm. B. Rhodes (brevetted Major Aug. 1, 1864), who was discharged March 8, 1865. At the time of muster-out of the battery Capt. Jacob H. Lamb was in command. It belonged to Birney's Division, Third Corps, and lost 17 killed and 12 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune,

The 4th N. Y.

N. Y., when and where recruited, etc.-Chas. H. Paine, 33 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brookiyh, N. I.

The 4th N. Y. was organized at New York City May 9, 1861, for two years, and mustered out May 25, 1863. It was also called the Scott Life Guard, and was commanded by Col. Alfred W. Taylor, who resigned July 6, 1862, succeeded by Col. John D. McGregor, in Command at the time of muster-out. It command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to French's Division, Second Corps, and lost 64 killed and 24 from ease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The Sist Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 81st Ind.—Hinton Miller, St. Thomas, Ont.

The 81st Ind. was organized at Ne The 81st Ind. was organized at New Albany Aug. 23, 1862, and mustered out June 13, 1865, the recruits transferred to the 31st Ind. It was commanded by Col. Wm. W. Caldwell, who was dismissed July 6, 1863, succeeded by Lleut.-Col. Wm. C. Wheeler, who resigned Nov. 22, 1864. At the time of muster-out Lleut.-Col. Offver P. Anderson was in command. If belonged derson was in command. It belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 56 killed and 189 from disease, etc.
—Editor National Tribune.

Ascent of Pike's Peak

After digging their machine from a deep snow drift in which it had been buried for a week on the northern slope of Pike's Peak, three autoists succeedof Pike's Peak, three autoists succeed-ed in making their way to the summit of Pike's Peak, Oct. 26. The climb was made up the old carriage road, now in poor condition. Two miles from the top the autoists ran into an early sea-Island, New York Harbor, from August, 1863, to October, 1864, for three years, and mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Geo. Von Schack all thru its service, belonged to Miles's Division, Second Corps, and lost 55 killed and 73 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune. H. McLuan, of Topeka, Kan.

Gallons of Milk Punch Given a Boa Con strictor.

Crowds of pleasure-seekers in Natatorium Park, Spokane, Wash, were recently given an hour of excitement
when a big boa constrictor, brought to
Spokane from Fernie, B. C., where it
had been scorched by the forest fires,
was forced to swallow more than two
gallons of milk punch. Nearly 30 men
were required to handle the big snake
while it was being given its enforced
meal. The punch was made from two
gallons of milk, five dozen eggs, a
pound of sugar and a quart of cognae
(co-ne-ac).

Pension News.—See classified ads es

Sec. 5. Any person who enlisted or was enrolled in this State, and who Sec. 5. Any person who enlisted or was enrolled in this State, and who served as a volunteer soldier in any regiment, battallon, battery, troop, or other military body, organized under and by authority of this State for service in the Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and any person whose enlistment was credited upon the quota of this State in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the comptroller may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 65 years, \$6 per month; 70 years, \$8 per month; 75 years or over, \$10 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the bureau of pensions, after the passage of this act; provided that all persons who are being maintained in any home for disabled volunteer soldiers, or their wives, supported in whole or in part by the United States of America, or any State thereof, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act, and should any person entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the act be an inmate of any of the said soldiers' homes, or of any eleemosynary institution supported in whole or in part by the

Editor National Tribune: Did Jefferson Davis order Gen. R. E. Edito to insulate of commission of the act be an insulate of pavis order Gen. R. E. Edito to insulate of commissioner is aumore to any of the said soldiers' homes, or of any eleemosynary institution to the part by the battle of Gettysburg, or did be go of his own in motive? What was the Confederate army doing the 4th of July-18637—W. N. Crawford, Richyley, Illough and the wife of such person to whom a did or hould any person to whom a did in Richmond, when the generate policy of operations was considered or operations when the general many of the Potonac on the operation of the act bear of the first the extension that any person who actually abandons his wife without adequate support, or leaves her in danger of becoming a burden upon the public, or neglects to provide for her according to

neglects to provide for her according to his means, upon due proof of such fact made to the comptroller, the pension allowed such person shall thereafter be paid to the wife of such person if she was married to the pensioner, as aforesaid, and is not being maintained in any home or institution above described. Provided, further, that no person shall be entitled to a pension under this month for 75 years of age, and \$10 per month for 75 years of age were all made the following changes:

First—The age ilmit was reduced to 25 years. shall be entitled to a pension under this act, who was not at the time of his enlistment an actual resident and inhabitant of this State, and who had not been such resident and inhabitant, for at least three consecutive years before making application therefor. No pension allowed under this act, shall continue in force, beyond the life of the person

pon whose military or naval services, ich pension was allowed. Editor National Tribune: Please state n your columns an account of the 4th N. Y., when and where recruited, etc. Sec. 7. No pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled

agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the bureau of pensions, or securing any pension under this act.

Sec. 8. The failure of any pensioner to claim his pensioner for two years after the same shall have become due shall be deemed presumptive evidence.

rayment of pensions, nor shall any person be paid theron; but pay-ment to persons laboring under legal disabilities may be made to the committee or guardians of such persons in a manner to be prescribed by the comptroller. All transfers or assignments of pensions or the certifi-cates thereof, or the money due or to become due thereon, issued under and pursuant to this act, whether the same be for a pledge or otherwise, shall be void, and any person who withholds or keeps such certificate or pension and refuses to surronder and deliver the same to the owner thereof, upon demand, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
Sec. 13. In place of original checks issued for pensions, when lost, stolen or destroyed, the commissioner is authorized, after the expiration of six months

This was sent around to the various Posts for consideration and as a result of this the committee met again Dec. First-The age limit was reduced to

Second-The graded pensions of \$6 per month for 65 years of age, and \$10 per month for 70 years of age were all stricken out and a flat rate of \$6 per month for all who had reached the age N. Y. of 62 years was substituted.

Third-A section was also inserted that in order to be eligible a claimant must have served 90 days unless sooner discharged on account of disability received in line of duty.

Fourth-No applications for pensions to be filed before July 1, 1909; payments of pensions to commence Oct. 4, 1909.

Some minor changes were also made in the phraseology of some of the other sections of the bill.

No use looking so old! BUCKINGHAM'S DYE Change your gray mustache to a rich brown or black. Use All Druggists sell it. Stylish men use it

THE NEW YORK PENSION LAW.

The G. A. R. Committee to draft a pension law for the State of New York and the pensioner's name shall be pensioned. The pension in October and framed the bill which is given below:

AN ACT to cetablish a bureau of pensioner, accompanied by evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure. We will be successful and the pensioner of pensiones who continued the pensioner of pensiones who continued the pensioner of pensiones who continued the pensioner of pensions and to provide for granting mensione who continued the pensioner of pensions and to provide for granting in the pensioner of pensions of the United States, from the State of New York, in the Clim such pension.

The state of New York, in the Clim will be provisions of this act, and to detail to the pensioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisions of this act, and to detail to the pensioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisioned to the pensioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisioned to the pensioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisioned to the pensioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisioned to the pensioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisioned to the pensioner of pensions are commissioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be provisioned to the pensioner of pensions are commissioner of pensions. The people of the State of New York, in the Clim will be person so detailed shall have the provision of this act and assembly a person so detailed shall have the provision of this act as may be prevent the pensioner below the pensioner to the State of New York, the pensioner of the State of New York of the Pensioner of the State of New York of the Pensioner of the State of New York of the Pensioner of the State of New York of the Pensioner of the S

the State of New York, for the amount due such pensioner, payable to his order and transmit the same by mail, directed to the address of the pensioner entitled thereto; but any pensioner may be required, if thought proper by the commissioner of pensions, to appear personally and receive his pension.

Sec. 12. No pension shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, nor otherwise than according to the provisions of this act, and no warrant, power of attorney, or other paper, executed or purporting to be executed by any pensioner, to any attorney, claim agent, broker or other person shall be recognized by the commissioner of pensions, nor shall any 13th Ohio, Batavia, O., R. F. D. 3. 13th Ohlo, Batavia, O., R. F. D. 3.

Gen. Peter C. Hains.

Editor National Tribune: Can you inform me thru the columns of The Na-tional Tribune as to the military his-tory of Gen. Peter C. Hains, father of the two brothers Hains now under in-dictment for the nurder of one Annis? Is he the Peter Hains that was with the Topographic Engineers in the Army of the Potomac?—Thomas W. Ward.

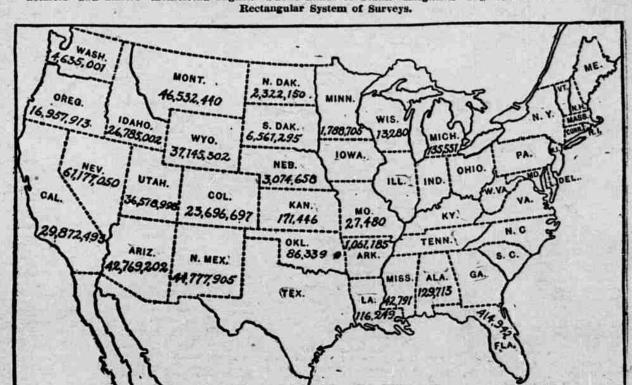
Gen. Peter C. Hains was born in New Jersey, and appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, graduat-ing in the class of 1861. He was assigned to the artillery, and took part in the Peninsular campaign. Then he was transferred to the Engineers March

the battle Lee had issued an order to retreat, and was about to promulgate the order, when he learned that the Union forces were retreating. The query in the mind of the public at the time was why Lee did not pursue the Union forces and give battle before they recrossed the Rappahannock. Lee's army was not in a physical con-dition to take advantage of Gen. Hook-

Those French Uniforms.

Editor National Tribune: The 44th N. Y. was never in Morrell's Brigade, nor did it ever get any of those French uniforms. Where was the 62d Pa., Col. Sam Black? If he (Eldridge) will continue his investigation he will find those uniforms were not bought at all, but were a present from Compte de Paris, Duke de Chambord and Prince de Joinville, then volunteer Aids on Mo-Clellan's staff, and were competed for by the whole Army of the Potomac.— Joseph B. Potter, 83d Pa., Conway,

Where and How to Get It Under the Homestead, Timber, Coal, Stone, Oil, Saline, Desert and Other Federal Laws. Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead Rights. Public Lands of Texas. Irrigation and Reclamation Work. The



The figures in the above outline map of the United States show the number of acres of unappropriated Government land remaining in the 25 public land States and Territories, open to purchase or entry under various laws. The total area of land still belonging to the United States is over 750,000,000 acres, exclusive of the public lands of Texas and school swamp lands belonging to the various States. Alaeka, not shown above, has 365,000,000 acres of unappropriated

A book containing the acreage by States, Districts and Counties, corrected to July 1, 1908, with brief description of the character of the land by counties, together with particulars as to how United States lands can be secured under the various Federal Laws, and also information about State lands in Texas and United States lands in Alaska, with valuable tables, sent to any address for 25 cents by

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